data and a relation between said character data and one of said predetermined different sound data patterns in response to said selection command.

REMARKS

Reconsideration of the patentability of the claims of the above identified patent application is solicited in view of the above amendments and the following comments.

In the outstanding action, the examiner has rejected the patentability of claim 3 as being either anticipated by or obvious in view of the disclosures of the cited Motorola WO publication, or the cited Kahn patent. Further, the patentability of claim 3 has been rejected as being directed to subject matter that would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art from consideration of the disclosure of the cited Motorola and Wong references in view of the disclosure of the cited Fisch reference patent. These rejections are respectfully traversed.

Claim 3 requires means to generate sound, in the form of a voice tone as one of the voice tone data, from the reading means as one of the predetermined different tones. Neither the Motorola nor the Wong, nor the Kahn references disclose this important feature of the claimed invention.

The ABSTRACT of the Fisch reference discloses a digital voice message stored in memory. In column 4, lines 61-64, this reference discloses that,

"An antenna 24 receives paging information in the form of selective call signals including a control signal and analog information comprising speech signals representative of a voice message."

In column 5, lines 11 to 19, the following description is set forth:

The CODEC 38 "provides for the digital-to-analog and analog-to-digital conversion of speech signals. The CODEC 38, such as an adaptive delta modulator, converts or encodes an audio input signal (line 44) to a digital data stream (line 46) for storage and reconverts or decodes a digital data stream (line 48) to reconstruct an audio signal (line 21)."

The disclosure of the Fisch reference is of a continuous analog voice message converted to digital format, stored in memory, and then converted back from the stored digital form to its analog form on reproduction. By way of contrast, in the instant claimed invention, the radio wave receiver defined in claim 3 hereof features that the voice data storing means stores a set of voice tone data and that the voice tone generation means successively generating a voice tone as said one of said voice tone data from said reading means as said one of predetermined different tones, in accordance with said one of said voice tone data from said reading means. Put another way, claim 3 requires the voice data storing means to store a set of voice tones (voice tone data) and requires the voice tone generating means to successively generate predetermined different voice tones from the

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voice tone data set by a reading means. Put still another way, in the reference, one single voice message is repeatedly reproduced, whereas in the instant claimed invention the voice tone data can be selected and assembled in any sequence of a plurality of independent sounds, whereby enabling the "message" to be changed as a result of changing the received radio waves.

Claim 4 has been rejected as being anticipated or at least rendered obvious by the disclosures of the cited Motorola and Kahn references. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Neither of these references disclosed the requirement in claim 4 that the third portion is determined by the first portion. Neither reference discloses the special codes 120a and 120b nor the data analyzing means 11. In addition, amended claim 4 contains the subject matter formerly included in claim 7 (now canceled). This addition provides the further feature that the voice data storing means is enabled to store a set of voice tone data, and that the voice tone generation means is enabled to successively generate a series of voice tones with the output of the reading means. No reference of record in this application discloses these features.

Claim 11 has also been rejected as being anticipated or rendered obvious by the disclosures of the Motorola or Kahn references. It is pointed out that claim 11 has a

requirement for a registering means. This is not disclosed in either cited and applied reference.

Claim 13 has been rejected as being anticipated by, or at least obvious over the disclosure of the Kahn patent, and has further been rejected as directed to obvious subject matter in view of the combined disclosures of the Motorola, Kahn and Fisch references. Claim 13 is dependent from claim 11. It has been pointed out above that claim 11 finds no correspondence with the disclosures of these references taken alone or in combination. Therefore, claim 13 is similarly patentable over the disclosures of these same references. In addition, claim 13 features that the voice data storing means is adapted to store a set of voice tones (voice tone data) and that the voice generation means is adapted to successively generate a series of voice tones in accordance with an output of a reading means. For both these reasons, claim 13 is neither anticipated nor rendered obvious by the disclosures of these references.

The patentability of claim 14 has been rejected as anticipated or at least unpatentably obvious from a consideration of the disclosures of the Kahn, Motorola and Wong references. Note should be taken that claim 14 has been amended herein to add the feature that there are means for inputting second data, including character data, such as for example preset messages like "CALL YOUR OFFICE" or "CALL HOME". This feature, that is not disclosed by any reference, is shown in Fig. 7.

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In the Wong patent, CALL-BACK numbers are registered, as shown in Fig. 2. Telephone number data are different from character data. Therefore, it is believed that the invention defined in claim 14 is unobvious from a consideration of the disclosures of the cited and applied references.

Claim 16 has been rejected over the same references as claim 14. Claim 16 is dependent from claim 14 and is therefore patentable over the cited and applied references for the same reasons that claim 14 is patentable over these same references. The features, that the voice data storing means is adapted to store a set of voice tone data, and that the voice tone generation means is enabled to successively generate a series of voice tones in accordance with the output of a reading means, is not disclosed in the prior art. Therefore, claim 16 should be indicated to be allowable.

The patentability of claim 21 has been similarly rejected. However, the radio receiver defined by this claim requires that the sound generation means includes a timer means and means for successively generating voice tones for a predetermined period of time and at predetermined intervals. These features do not appear in any reference.

Claims 22-24 are all dependent from claims that are arguably allowable over the state of the prior art. Therefore, these claims too should be considered to be patentable. New claim 25, dependent from claim 11 and patentable because of the features of claim 11, should also be considered to be patentable.

In view of the above comments, it is urged that the examiner reconsider all of the outstanding rejections and withdraw the same. Allowance of all of the instant amended claims is solicited

It is not believed that any extension of time is due with the filing of this response. However, if an extension of time is required to maintain the pendency of this application, kindly consider this to be a petition therefore. It is believed that the fee filed herewith is accurate and complete. If this is not the case, kindly charge any additional fee, or credit any overage, to the undersigned attorneys' deposit account 07-1337.

Respectfully submitted,

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APPENDIX

CLAIM AMENDMENTS

4.   (Three times amended)   A radio wave receiver comprising:

radio wave signal receiving means for receiving a radio wave signal directed to said receiver, said signal including first data including a plurality of codes disposed in at least a third portion of said first data;

detection means, including storing means for storing second data; for detecting whether, at least a first -portion of said first data agrees with said second data,

display means for displaying at least a second portion of said first data from said signal receiving means when at least said first portion of said first data agrees with said second data, said second portion being determined by said first portion; and

sound generation means for generating a succession of tones each being in accordance with each of said codes, respectively, in at least said third portion of said first data from said signal receiving means, when at least said first portion of said first data agrees with said second data; said third portion being determined by said first portion; wherein said sound generation means comprises:

voice data storing means for storing a set of voice tone data;

reading means for reading a succession of element of said voice tone data selected in accordance with said succession of said codes in at least said third portion of said first data; and

voice tone generation means for generating a succession of voice tones as said succession of tones in accordance with an output of said reading means.

14.   (Three times amended)   A radio wave receiver comprising:

radio wave signal receiving means for receiving a signal directed to said receiver, said signal including first data;

display means responsive to said signal receiving means for displaying said data from said signal receiving means;

storing means for storing predetermined different sound data patterns;

input means for inputting second data including character data;

registering means, including table means, for storing said second data in response to a registering command signal and storing a relation between said second data from said input means and one of said predetermined number of different sound data patterns in response to a selection command;

control means, including comparing means, for comparing said first data from said signal receiving means with said second data from said registering means and reading one of said predetermined different sound data patterns using said stored relation when said first data from said signal receiving means agrees with said second data from said registering means; and

sound generation means for successively generating at least a tone in accordance with the read one of said predetermined different sound data patterns.